EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress

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MAR 20 1943

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY, *Washington, D. C.*

Vol. 29, No. 3 MARCH, 1943

Amendment Receives Unanimous Favorable Report From Both Judiciary Sub-Committees Of Congress

ACTING with unprecedented speed, the Judiciary Sub-committee of the Senate in charge of the Equal Rights Amendment reported the Amendment favorably to the full Committee on February 17th. The Amendment had been introduced on January 21st by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), Iowa, with 16 Democrats and 6 Republicans as co-sponsors.

The Sub-committee reporting on February 17th was made up of Senators Harley M. Kilgore (D), West Virginia, chairman; Ernest W. McFarland (D), Arizona; and Warren R. Austin (R), Vermont. All three Senators were in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment but Senator Austin had a new wording to suggest. He presented a draft which was evidently the result of his most serious thought and study.

The Sub-judiciary Committee of the House handling the Amendment gave its unanimous approval of the measure on March 3rd. A speed record was made by this Committee also, for the report was given only a week after the Amendment was referred to the Sub-committee.

The Representatives on the Sub-committee of the House were: Zebulon Weaver (D), North Carolina, Chairman; William T. Byrne (D), New York; Fadjo Cravens (D), Arkansas; U. S. Guyer (R), Kansas; Chauncey W. Reed (R), Illinois; and Harry L. Towe (R), New Jersey.

Representatives Reed and Towe were ill when the vote was taken but telegraphed, the one from a Washington hospital and the other from his New Jersey home, that they wanted to go on record in favor of the Amendment, so their votes were cast by proxy.

Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said, in commenting on the reports of the two Sub-Judiciary Committees:

> "Women the country over are indebted to Chairman Kilgore in the Senate and Chairman Weaver in the House, and to the members of their committees, for the promptness with which they made their favorable reports on the Amendment. It is to be hoped that this rapid and unanimous action by the Sub-judiciary Committees of both Houses will mean rapid and unanimus action by Congress itself. It is unthinkable that a Government which has adopted a program of freedom and equality for the whole world should deny freedom and equality to its own women."

The Equal Rights Amendment is now before the full Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House, with recommendations from their Sub-committees for a favorable report.

The full Judiciary Committee of the Senate consists of Senators Frederick Van Nuys (D), Indiana, Chairman; Pat McCarran (D), Nevada; Carl A. Hatch (D), New Mexico; Tom Connally (D), Texas; Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming; Albert B. Chandler (D), Kentucky; Harley M. Kilgore (D), West Virginia; Abe Murdock (D), Utah; Ernest W. McFarland (D), Arizona; Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana; Charles O. Andrews (D), Florida; Warren R. Austin (R), Vermont; John A. Danaher (R), Connecticut; Alexander Wiley (R), Wisconsin; William Langer (R), North Dakota; Homer Ferguson (R), Michigan; Chapman Revercomb (R), West Virginia; and Kenneth S. Wherry (R), Nebraska.

The full Judiciary Committee in the House consists of Representatives Hatton W. Sumners (D), Texas, Chairman; Emanuel Celler (D), New York; Zebulon Weaver (D), North Carolina; Francis E. Walter (D), Pennsylvania; Sam Hobbs (D), Alabama; John H. Tolan (D), California; William T. Byrne (D), New York; Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., (D), Virginia; Estes Kefauver (D), Tennessee; Joseph R. Bryson (D), South Carolina; Fadjo Cravens (D), Arkansas; Sam M. Russell (D), Texas; Thomas J. Lane (D), Massachusetts; Martin Gorski (D), Illinois; Michael A. Feighan (D), Ohio; U. S. Guyer (R), Kansas; Clarence E. Hancock (R), New York; Earl C. Michener (R), Michigan; John M. Robsion (R), Kentucky; Chauncey W. Reed (R), Illinois; John W. Gwynne (R), Iowa; Louis E. Graham (R), Pennsylvania; Raymond S. Springer (R), Indiana; Joseph E. Talbot (R), Connecticut; Frank Fellows (R), Maine; Earl R. Lewis (R), Ohio; Harry L. Towe (R), New Jersey.

Friends of Equal Rights—if you live in one of the states represented on either of these Committees, write your Senator or your Congressman, asking him to support the Equal Rights Amendment—to vote for it, to work for it, and in every way to facilitate its passage through the Judiciary Committee.

If your state is not represented on either of these Committees, write to the two chairmen, Senator Van Nuys and Representative Hatton W. Sumners, asking for prompt and favorable action.

Whether or not your state is represented, be sure to thank the chairmen of the two Sub-Judiciary Committees, Senator Kilgore and Representative Weaver, for their statesmanlike handling of the Amendment, and congratulate them on the speed with which their Committees acted.

Equal Rights

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Art. 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Present Status

House Joint Resolution No. 1 Introduced Jan. 6, 1943, in House of Representatives by Representative Ludlow (Ind.) with forty-two co-sponsors. Unanimously approved by full Sub-Judiciary Committee March 3, 1943.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 Introduced January 21, 1943, in Senate by Senator Guy M. Gillette (Iowa) with twenty-three co-sponsors. Reported favorably by the Sub-Judiciary Committee February 17, 1943.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

The National Council of the N. W. P. consists of the officers, past Chairmen, the Chairman of each of the State and Territory branches and the D. C., the Chairmen of the Occupational Councils and twenty Members at Large.

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(Note: The nine Members of the Executive Council are elected by the National Council from its membership, immediately following the Biennial Convention. Occupational Councils at present are: Government Workers, Industrial, Library and House.)

Are Women Persons? The Old Question Again!

The Comptroller General has ruled that the new law permitting the President to commission qualified persons for service in the United States Army, during the war emergency, does not apply to women. *In other words, women are not persons.* The decision was made in connection with the effort to have women physicians serve in the U. S. Army with the same pay, rights and privileges as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The dictionary defines a person as: "A human being, as distinguished from things or animals." The question arises, does the Comptroller General class women with "things" or with "animals"?

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek Approves The Equal Rights Amendment

BY ELISABETH MAY CRAIG

THE passionate cleaving to principle of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, the "Missimo" of China, was proven again in her answer to a question about the Equal Rights Amendment, at the press conference with Madame and with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, February 24th. *She is for it,* as she was for the sex equality embedded in the Chinese Constitution, which she helped put there. Madame Wei Tao-Ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, who is a lawyer and a friend of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, also helped to write that clause into the Chinese Constitution which says: *"All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law, irrespective of sex, race, religion or caste."*

At the press conference she was asked by the writer: "There is pending in our Congress a bill for a Constitutional Amendment for equal rights for women before the law, similar to the clause in your Constitution. Will you comment on that?"

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek always listens carefully to questions, hears the questioner through, considers a moment or two before answering. She considered this question, you could perceive her turning it over in her mind.

She answered that to the women of her own country she had always emphasized that they should think more about the responsibilities involved than the privileges. But, she said, she feels strongly that since men expect women to bear half the responsibilities, it is up to them to give us equal privileges. Here she paused again, and a reporter, thinking she was through, began another question. But Madame Chiang Kai-Shek stopped her and with flashing eyes and great emphasis, though with a little smile of humor, she said:

"I have never known brains to have any sex."

It was a dramatic scene, Mrs. Roosvelt's press conferences are strictly limited to full-time, editorial representatives, resident here, and personally accredited. There were about twenty-five present at this special press conference for women only, which followed a general press conference in the President's private office a few days before, for both men and women. We sat in rows of gilt-back chairs, in the Green Reception Room, in the mansion. Facing us was a small sofa, where Madame Chiang Kai-Shek sat, with Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Malvina Thompson, Mrs. Roosevelt's personal secretary, and Mrs. James Helm, the White House Social Secretary, sat in chairs to the right of the sofa.

Mrs. Roosevelt has not been for the Equal Rights Amendment, having been brought up in the school that believes it would jeopardize the "protective laws" for women. Mrs. Roosevelt is not the feminist that the President is. In her own autobiography she writes that it was the President who was for woman suffrage and converted her to it. Mrs. Roosevelt is aware of my attitude toward the Amendment, and her own eyes twinkled, with her accustomed humor, when the question was asked. She has such tremendous admiration for Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, that perhaps her unqualified endorsement of equal rights will draw Mrs. Roosevelt nearer to acceptance of it, though there is no indication of that and it would be difficult for her to change a mental attitude cast in a mold many years ago.

Women Members Of Congress Endorse Amendment

HON. HATTIE W. CARAWAY . . .

Senator from Arkansas

Wants Women Free To Work Equally With Men

Feb. 18, 1943.

"I want women free to take a larger part in industry, in the professions, and in government. I want them free to assume greater responsibilities as our nation works its way out of this crisis and plans how to prevent new ones. I want them free to work equally with men to build a better world."

* * *

HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH . . .

Member of Congress, 2nd District, Maine

Says Equal Rights Should Be Recognized At Once

Feb. 18, 1943.

"Many letters have come to me asking my attitude on the Equal Rights Amendment which has been introduced again in both House and Senate. This proposes an Amendment to the Constitution saying that men and women shall have equal rights in the United States and all places subject to its jurisdiction. I believe this to be a principle which should be placed in the Constitution and expect to vote for a bill to that effect.

"I do not know that the measure which will come to the House floor will be in the exact wording of the Amendment framed and presented for the National Woman's Party, but this organization has worded their proposal after long and careful consideration and the best of legal advice, and it seems to me to be suitable language.

"The Amendment has been introduced jointly by many Senators and Representatives. It is supported, among other organizations, by the Business and Professional Women's Club of which I was State President some years ago.

"Some of my correspondents ask if the adoption of the Amendment would change Maine laws. The Constitution is the supreme law and any State law which violates the principles of the Constitution must yield to the Constitution. There are many laws which are antiquated and unjust. These would be repealed by the equal rights principle. I would not expect any great upheaval from the adoption of the Amendment any more than followed the Suffrage Amendment. Many dire predictions were made that giving the vote to women would upset everything, but it has not.

"Women gained the vote as free citizens of the United States in the last war period. It is fitting that the principle of equal rights should be recognized in this war period."

HON. WINIFRED C. STANLEY . . .

Representative at Large, New York

Declares There Should Be Equal Rights For Everyone

Feb. 21, 1943.

"The Equal Rights Amendment has my hearty endorsement. In this time of national and world crisis, American women are making a record of loyalty and service. In the American home, in defense industries, in business, in the professions, in voluntary war services of all kinds, and in the Nurses' Corps, the Waacs, the Waves, the Spars, the Women's Auxiliary Marine Corps, they are performing magnificent work to maintain our constitutional form of Government. Like Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other brave women of the allied nations our women stand ready to defend this country to the limit of their capacity. We are coming to realize more and more deeply as the war continues that we must strive for equal rights for everyone if our civilization is to continue."

* * *

HON. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE . . .

Member of Congress, 4th District, Connecticut

Favors Submission of The Amendment to the States

Feb. 22, 1943.

"As a Republican who in 1940 campaigned for the Presidential ticket, I supported the Republican party platform which contained the liberal plank favoring submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to Constitution for equal rights for women. My position now is unchanged; therefore, I favor today the submission of such an amendment to the States."

* * *

Representatives Ludlow and Guyer expressed themselves as delighted with the cooperation given by the women Members of the Congress. Mr. Ludlow said:

"Their example and influence will do much to advance the cause of Equal Rights."

* * *

Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said:

"We have long looked forward to the day when there would be women in Congress who would carry forward the movement for the emancipation of women. It would seem that this day is at hand now that four Members of Congress have declared their intention to work for the proposed equality amendment to the Constitution—the most important measure before the country to raise the status of women since the winning of suffrage."

Memorial Celebration Of Susan B. Anthony's Birthday

Speeches of Hon. U. S. Guyer of Kansas, and Others, In The House of Representatives, February 15, 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE. *The celebration of the one hundred and twenty-third Anniversary of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony was unique this year, in that it was signalized in the chamber of the House of Representatives, rather than in the Crypt, where for years the event has been heralded with speech and music. For the first time in the history of the country speeches extolling Miss Anthony were made advocating the fulfillment of her crusade the passing of the equal rights amendment. Twenty-one Members of Congress, both men and women, extolled Miss Anthony many of them making a plea for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Because of limited space the complete accounts can not be given. The speeches in their entirety may be secured by writing to your Congressman, or by addressing the Headquarters of the National Woman's Party.*)

(From the *Congressional Record*, for Feb. 15, 1943.)

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, we celebrate today the birthday of a great pioneer, Susan B. Anthony. Being from Kansas, I speak with direct knowledge of her and her distinguished family. All the Anthonys were pioneers, and her two brothers, George T. Anthony and Col. Daniel R. Anthony, took part in the struggle that made Kansas a free State. George T. Anthony became Governor and Col. D. R. Anthony made and unmade governors by reason of the influence of his powerful newspaper, the Leavenworth Times, which still carries on under the editorship of his grandson, Daniel R. Anthony 3d. Probably no single family in Kansas has more strongly influenced the life of Kansas. Miss Anthony, in her frequent visits to Kansas and her powerful appeals on the rostrum made Kansas one of the leading States in the cause of equal suffrage.

Today I only briefly express my appreciation of this truly heroic woman and the gratitude of Kansas to this great benefactress, not only to the members of her sex, but to the whole Nation. The mighty revolution which she above all others led can be visualized when I tell you that in my brief lifetime Susan B. Anthony was arrested, tried, and convicted of conspiring against the peace and dignity of the United States for merely attempting to vote under the authority of the fourteenth amendment. History has made a huge joke of that trial and its verdict. Nowadays we do not even arrest women for running for Congress, however much some of their rivals might wish to.

The influence of Susan B. Anthony still lives in Kansas though her life work culminated when on August 26, 1920, the nineteenth amendment to the United States Constitution was proclaimed in effect which granted the right of suffrage without regard to sex.

Susan B. Anthony was one of the great dynamic leaders of America. She possessed all the great attributes of a crusader. In her character was woven those traits that triumph over all difficulties and discouragements. A powerful will that was stubborn as twisted steel. A determination that scorned denial. A soul sensitive to every injustice and tyranny over the mind or soul. A self-confidence that acknowledged no defeat. A courage that counted no cost, no odds. A creed that acknowledged responsibility only to her conscience and her God. In all American history she has few equals as a moral leader, and no superior.

The Chair then recognized the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, Representative EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, who made an eloquent statement about Miss Anthony, who was born on a farm near Adams, Mass.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from New York (Mr. BYRNE).

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, Susan Brownell Anthony was born in South Adams, Mass., on the 15th of February 1820, and died at Rochester, N. Y., March 13, 1906. She taught school in New York during the years 1835 to 1850. In 1852 she assisted in organizing the Women's New York State Temperance Society, and in 1854 and 1855 she conducted conventions in many counties in New York State in behalf of female suffrage. In 1858 she advocated the coeducation of the sexes. In 1860, through her influence, she secured the passage by the New York Legislature of the act giving married women the guardianship of their children and the possession of their earnings. In the year 1868, with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, she started the publication of The Revolutionist, a paper devoted to the emancipation of women.

It was in 1872 that she cast her ballots at the State and congressional elections in Rochester, N. Y., to test the application of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States. For this she was indicted for illegal voting and was fined but the fine was never exacted.

Her last notable appearance was as a delegate to the International Council of Women in London, England, in the year 1899. In 1900 there was a great popular demonstration in our National Capital in celebration of her birthday, and in that year she retired from the presidency of the National American Women's Suffrage Association which office she had held for a great number of years.

The day is past when Susan B. Anthony can be classed with propagandists and special pleaders—she belongs with the history makers of the Republic.

It is interesting to note that February is the birth month of the three great emancipators of American history—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony, whose natal day, February 15, we are today commemorating.

Susan B. Anthony changed the mind of our Nation. More than anyone of her time, she changed the fabric of our civilization by improving the status of women —politically, socially, economically. While she neither began nor ended woman's struggle for equality, she has left upon the movement the stamp of an imperishable personality. She is the spiritual mother of all enfranchised women in the world today, and of all future generations.

An obscure school teacher, at the age of 33 she swore to change the mind of the ruling class of men as to the degraded position of women. Until the day of her death, at the age of 86, she never faltered in her determination to win equality for women.

My own State of New York has a prominent place in the history of the struggle of women to secure their emancipation. The first Woman's Rights convention in the world was called at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. New York was also pioneer in a reforming of the English common law, so barbarous in its treatment of women.

The State of New York was the home of Susan B. Anthony during most of her life. Largely through her leadership it came to be known as the battleground for the rights of women. I want at this time to salute and pay tribute to Miss Anthony and to all of those splendid New York women who stood should to shoulder with her in the fight for the ballot until it was attained.

Women who took up the struggle where Susan B. Anthony left off, are now asking Congress to enact the equal rights amendment. America has always led in the emancipation of women. Surely we do not wish to lose this leadership. It is my considered opinion that no time should be lost in passing the equal rights amendment. This is the most fitting tribute that we, Members of Congress, can pay to Miss Anthony.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Texas, Representative SAM M. RUSSELL, who dwelt particularly on the Christian character and moral ideals of Miss Anthony.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from California (Mr. HINSHAW).

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, every session of Congress from 1869 to the year of her death in 1906 found Susan B. Anthony in Washington pleading the cause of suffrage and full equality for women before the Congress of the United States. Fourteen years after her death the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution became part of the law of the land. Women are still laboring for complete equality.

To that end they have drafted and had introduced in Congress a measure to give equal rights before the law, regardless of sex. When this amendment is passed and ratified, the work begun by Miss Anthony in 1850 will be completed, so far as this can be done by law.

California is one of the early suffrage States in the country, and women of California have taken a particularly big part in the move for the emancipation of women. Among the outstanding women in California who have given their utmost to this great cause was my friend Mrs. Amy Ransome and her coworker, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

I am one of those who is working for this amendment, and am proud and happy to carry on the work begun by Miss Anthony so many years ago.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is eminently fitting that Maryland pay tribute to Susan B. Anthony, leader in the extension of the rights of women, on this one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of her birth.

If but one State in the Union allowed woman to speak for herself it should be Maryland, which was named for a woman, whose capital was named for a woman, and whose Mistress Margaret Brent was one of the earliest crusaders for equality.

It was in Maryland in 1648, that Mistress Brent demanded place and voice in the assembly as the executrix and representative of her kinsman, Lord Baltimore. Her petition was denied but she must have had some gallant supporters, as the archives record that the question of her admission was hotly debated.

It was not until some 200 years later that the demand for full equality for women was made again in Maryland—this time by that peerless leader, Miss Anthony herself, who lectured in Baltimore in the early 1870's. Immediately, associations were set up throughout the State to carry on the fight and these groups proved strong factors in the final ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Time will not permit me to name the complete roster of those citizens of my State who have been prominent in this fight, from Mistress Margaret Brent to Edith Houghton Hooker today, for many years president of the Maryland branch of the National Woman's Party.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to be associated with these honored citizens of my State. In fitting tradition, Maryland takes her rightful place in urging the adoption of the equal rights amendment so that henceforth, women shall have at last, a place and voice as Mistress Brent demanded back in the seventeenth century; so that henceforth the law of this land shall be in the immortal words of Susan B. Anthony, "man's rights and nothing more, woman's rights and nothing less."

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HENDRICKS).

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, the history of every great nation is marked into epochs by the work of its pioneers, those extremists and cranks—for so they were regarded in their day—who have cleared a space for others to come after them.

The discovery of this great continent was such an epoch—from the first known voyages of the Norsemen to the discoveries of Columbus to the arrival of the covered wagon on our Pacific coast.

In the history of humanity, Mary Wollstonecraft, who in 1792 in London published a fiery appeal entitled "The Rights of Women," was the Leif Ericson who sighted a new world for women. Susan B. Anthony, before whom we pay homage today, was the indomitable Columbus who, in spite of opposition and ridicule, sailed on and on till the eyes of faint-hearted friends were gladdened by the sight of the good green isles adjacent to a grand continent which surpassed all their expectations.

Florida is proud of our pioneers who, in writing pages in its own history, have thereby added pages to our Nation's history.

Miss Anthony lived through a long period of ridicule. She gained the respect of the whole county. Let us, in this Seventy-eighth Congress, write that respect into the Constitution so that American women can stand as equal citizens before the bar of justice.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from California, Representative CLARENCE F. LEA, who made a glowing tribute to the unselfish devotion of Miss Anthony to enlarge the sphere of women. He closed with the words: "Her memory and fame have remained throughout the decades as an inspiration to millions who revere her as a symbol of those high qualities great souls give and which become the common assets of a nation."

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HARLESS).

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to Susan B. Anthony I also pay tribute to the pioneer women of Arizona, my State, who likewise possessed courage, foresight, and understanding and the desire to promote those principles of womankind which have given them equality with men. The women have earned the right to be free. Through their courage and foresight the women of Arizona now have the right to hold property and to enjoy an equal share in the community with their men. They are no longer chattels. They have equal rights in the political institutions and exercise the privilege of expressing their views and exerting their influence in governmental affairs, in religion, and all matters pertaining to our economic life.

I therefore pay tribute to this great woman today because her anniversary commemorates the beginning of the freedom for women and their right to be on an equal footing with men.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Maine (Mr. HALE).

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, the first expression of the woman's rights movement in Maine was in 1868.

It turned on the question of women being eligible for service on school committees. Here, as in Vermont, the men inaugurated the movement. The editor of the Portland Press endorsed the movement saying:

> There is nothing in the way of the general adoption of such ideas but a lot of antiquated and obsolete notions, sustained by the laughter of fools.

The same year we have the report of the first suffrage society in Maine, which seems to place Maine in the van of her New England sisters. The report read:

> A society has just been organized here called the Equal Rights Association of Rochland. It bids fair to live, although it requires all the courage of heroic souls to contend against the darkness that envelops the people. But the foundation is laid, and many noble women are catching the inspiration of the hour.

The Honorable John Neal, foremost in all good work in Maine, in a letter to the newspaper The Revolution, describes the first meeting called in Portland, in May 1870, to consider the subject of suffrage for women. He says:

> The weather was unfavorable; nevertheless the small room, holding from 60 to 75, was crowded * * * with educated and intelligent women, and brave, thoughtful men, so far as one might judge by appearances, and about in equal proportion.

On August 12, 1871, the announcement that Colby University would be open for girls gave general satisfaction to the women of Maine. A press comment of the day says:

> Four New England colleges are now open to women: Bates, at Lewiston; Colby, at Waterville; Vermont University, at Burlington, Vt.; and Wesleyan, at Middletown, Conn. Let's have no more women's colleges established, for the next decade will make them unnecessary, as by that time, all the colleges of the country will be open to them.

October 26, 1872, another advance step was heralded abroad—Mrs. Clara Hapgood Nash, of Columbia Falls, was formally admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, having passed a more than creditable examination.

In a summary of progress in Maine for 1873, the Portland Press said:

> Mrs. Mary D. Roberts has been licensed to preach by the Methodists; Mrs. Fannie U. Roberts, of Kittery, has been commissioned by the Governor to solemnize marriages; Clara H. Nash has argued a case before a jury in the Supreme Court; Miss Mary C. Lowe, of Colby University, has taken a college prize for declamation. They are the first Maine women who have ever enjoyed honors of the kind.

The right of women to hold office was asserted in the message of Governor Dingley, in January 1875, and the legislature passed the bill for this purpose recommended by the Governor.

Maine ratified the Nineteenth Amendment as the nineteenth State on November 5, 1919.

It is fitting to mention some of the faithful friends in Maine of the equal-rights movement.

First, Mary and Lavinia Snow, of Rockland, were active in the organization of the first society in 1868.

Second, Gail Laughlin, lawyer, member of the State legislature and leader of the Woman's Party in Maine and in the Nation.

Third, Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, leader of the National Woman's Party in Maine at the time of the suffrage victory.

Fourth, John Neal, who sent out notice of the first suffrage meeting in Portland; Neal Dow, that untiring reformer; and Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's first Vice-President, who presided at the first hearing of the National Woman's Suffrage Association before the Committee on the District of Columbia in 1870.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. ANGELL).

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I deem it a pleasure and a privilege to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of this truly great American. The gaining of the ballot by women unquestionably constitutes one of the most significant reforms of history. To this cause, Susan B. Anthony devoted her life, giving unreservedly of time and energy. Miss Anthony forged this great reform movement for the rights of women out of the steel of her times. She was skillful and courageous. No mob crying "shame on the women" intimidated her in her heroic stand for the rights of women. She was the most persecuted woman of her day, but she was one of the most honored in the closing years of her life.

In honoring Miss Anthony I wish also to honor those women who pioneered for suffrage in my own State of Oregon. Oregon was one of the first States in the Union to grant suffrage to its women. Especially do I want to honor the memory of the late Abigail Scott Duniway of Oregon. Mrs. Duniway, an outstanding leader in this movement, attended the Equal Rights Convention in Albany, N. Y., in 1884. She returned fired with enthusiasm and determined to win the vote for women. To the day of her death she never ceased to champion women and their rights. Her memory is honored in my State as a great leader in this worthy cause.

The visit of Susan B. Anthony to Oregon in 1896 was a red-letter day for the State. She came to address a Congress of Women held in Portland in my district. She exerted a tremendous influence in the crusade for the ballot for women in our State.

The achievement of woman suffrage was, however, only a part of the program for women envisioned by Susan B. Anthony. She foresaw complete equal rights for women. The crusade in which she took such an important part still goes on. The passage of the equal-rights amendment, which has already been introduced in this session of Congress, would not only insure to the women of this and future generations equal rights with men, but would constitute the greatest possible tribute to the woman we honor today, Susan B. Anthony.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Wyoming, Representative FRANK A. BARRETT, who paid high tribute to the pioneer women of his State, closing with a tribute to Nellie Tayloe Ross, the first woman governor of a State.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from West Virginia, Representative JENNINGS RANDOLPH, who paid tribute to American women on the production front, who closed with the statement that out of "630,000 workers in the (manufacture of aircraft) industry, it is noteworthy to record the fact that of this number 175,000 are women."

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Mississippi, Representative JOHN E. RANKIN, who paid a high tribute to American womanhood, closing with the eloquent statement: "If it were not for the influence of women of the world today, our civilization would collapse, Christianity would become a thing of the past, government would lose its power, society would lose its charm and man would sink to the level of beasts."

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from New York, Representative EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, who further developed the theme of women's contribution

to defense and the war industry. Among other fine things he said: "I had the privilege of talking not long ago with an entrepreneur who told me that women are capable of doing better work in war production than me, because they are more conscientious; they are more careful and they are most interested in their work. Therefore they are making a vital contribution and can take the place of the men in defense plants who are called to war."

Mr. Hall closed with the following statement:

"On this day of commemoration of the life of Susan B. Anthony, I salute the women of our country and pledge to them my unqualified support of their cause in attaining equal rights in a society in which they have always shouldered an equal share of burden and hardship."

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Delaware, Representative EARLE D. WILLEY, who began his address in praise of Miss Anthony, but closed with a glowing tribute to our beloved colleague, Florence Bayard Hilles, as follows:

"Outstanding among Delaware women who have pioneered in the cause of political equality is Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, twice chairman of the National Woman's Party. A White House picket, facing and serving a sentence of 60 days in the workhouse, within a short distance from the Capitol, working in France with Anne Morgan and with the American committee, to reconstruct that devastated country, she has demonstrated an unflinching purpose and courage. She has led the equal-rights campaigns in the Delaware Legislature during a number of sessions.

"The background of Mrs. Hilles explains in part her aptitude for leadership. Her father was United States Senator, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, and our first Minister to the Court of St. James to have the title of Ambassador. She descends from other Senators of the United States, and her brother, the late Honorable Thomas F. Bayard, also served in our highest legislative body. Within recent months she participated in exercises held in Wilmington, Del., commemorating the adoption of the Federal Constitution, upon invitation of our Governor, the Honorable Walter W. Bacon. In this capacity she acted as a direct descendant of one of Delaware's signers of that immortal document.

"Truly, it can be said that the Susan B. Anthony tradition is ably carried on."

The Chair recognized the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BRADLEY).

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in these very difficult and disturbing days it is refreshing and inspiring to turn our attention to a woman who did so much to give us the right to call ourselves a democracy. I refer to the great Susan B. Anthony, whose name and memory we venerate today.

The Quaker inheritance of this great leader of the suffrage cause and her early training aroused in her a realization of the injustices to her sex. From out of the past we hear again the words of this great American woman, who has long since taken her place among the women of history:

> Principle, not policy; justice, not favor. Men, their rights and nothing more. Women, their rights and nothing less.

Now, with consecration to the great cause to which Susan B. Anthony and her noble band of supporters gave their lives, women of today go forward. The National Woman's Party has taken up the torch lighted by these intrepid pioneers, and is waging a battle for the passage of the equal rights amendment which would outlaw all injustices and discriminations. This amendment provides that:

> Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

Today in the offices, in the factories, in the fields of our all-out war effort—even in the armed forces themselves—do we find that the women are assuming their full part of the responsibility. Surely it would seem that they are now entitled to have those equal rights for which we are fighting all over the world. Many National and State organizations of women, notable among which is the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, have endorsed this amendment. This Congress should give it every consideration.

Liberty, justice, equality are fine words. Let us make them come true for the women of this country by giving careful consideration to this amendment at this session.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Kansas, Representative EDWARD H. REES, who made an eloquent tribute to Miss Anthony's memory, calling her "one of the great history-makers of the Republic."

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN).

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, a great many testimonials have been paid to Susan B. Anthony. Among others was a beautiful testimonial from Theodore Tilton, who had been for many years a resident of Paris, in which he said:

> At the present day, every woman who seeks the legal custody of her children, or the legal control of her property; every woman who finds the doors of a college or a university opening to her; every woman who administers a post office or a public library; every woman who enters upon a career of medicine, law, or theology; every woman who teaches a school, tills a farm, or keeps a shop; every woman who comes to Congress, every one who drives a horse, rides a bicycle, skates at a rink, swims at a summer resort, plays golf or tennis in a public park, or even snaps a kodak; every such woman, I say, owes her liberty largely to Susan B. Anthony and to her earliest and bravest co-workers in the cause of woman's emancipation.

So I pay my tribute not to Susan B. Anthony alone but to the bevy of noble women who assisted her.

The Chair then recognized the gentleman from Tennessee (MR. KEFAUVER).

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, on a bright Sunday morning, shortly after the first gun was fired at Lexington, the old minister at Cheshire, Mass., closed his sermon; then, his voice trembling with patriotic fervor, he asked every man who was read to enlist in the Continental Army to stand forth. Young Daniel Read, with a bride of two months, was the first to step out into the aisle of the little meeting house.

Daniel Read was the maternal grandfather of Susan B. Anthony, whose memory we honor today. She, too, was chosen and commissioned to do high service for her country.

Miss Anthony's convictions as to equality stemmed from her deeply religious heritage. Her maternal grandparents were Baptists and the Anthonys were Quakers as far back as the sect was in existence. She herself attended the Unitarian Church but retained her membership in the Society of Quakers.

In spite of the fact that many churchmen saw that the principle of equality was founded in Christian doctrine, certain clergy of Miss Anthony's day had to have the scales removed from their eyes, some by devious devices. Miss Anthony told of one Baptist minister

who refused the loan of his church for a meeting and yielded only after several of the richest pew holders declared they never would pay another dollar toward his salary if he did not. He then made his appearance at the meeting, opened it with his blessing, and closed it with his benediction.

Once when Miss Anthony was asked if she had not grown discouraged in those olden times, she replied: "Never—I knew my cause was just, and I was always in good company." Tennessee, I am proud to say, has had a share in that "good company." In January, 1895, Miss Anthony was welcomed in Memphis. During the next month after her visit over some 500 women in Tennessee signed a petition urging political equality for women. And in our day, Mrs. Crozier French, Miss Sue White, and others have carried on the work begun by Miss Anthony.

In harmony with the deeply spiritual nature of the State of Tennessee, which does not wander far from "the ancient landmarks which the forefathers have set," Miss Anthony has said of her work:

> I go in the strength of right, to make the right triumphant on the earth; I go in the name of the undone right to make it real; I go in the name of the forgotten justice to make it remembered in high places and in low; I go in the name of the silent and the silenced ones to give them voices.

Let us take her bequest to us to do this unfinished work, that her dreams may be realized—to establish the new justice and equality of right.

In the Extension of Remarks at the end of the Congressional Record for February 15th, are to be found two eloquent speeches, one by Representative WILLIAM LEMKE of North Dakota, paying high praise to Miss Anthony, closing with the following:

"It is to be regretted that those who bring about great reforms seldom live to see the blossoms of their work ripen into fruit, yet after they depart their work lives on.

"No one today would want to deny to women the right to vote. Yet it seems but like yesterday when during the First World War, Alice Paul was arrested because she insisted upon woman suffrage. We were then fighting to make the world safe for democracy, and yet I saw women being insulted and beaten in front of the Executive Mansion by civilian employees coming out of the Navy and Treasury Departments. Today no one would understand or tolerate such a performance. We have truly made progress. We know that in the future the suffrage of women will prohibit any such re-enactment or such intolerance in the United States of America.

"The pioneer women of America are just as responsible for the greatness of this Nation as are the men. They braved the storms and stress of pioneer life. They helped to subdue the wilderness and build the greatest civilization of all times.

"The pioneer women of my State, North Dakota, endured the same burdens and hardships as the men. They were as truly pioneers as were the men. They helped to make that State the most progressive and liberal State in the Nation. We are justly proud of their work. In North Dakota, women have equal rights with men.

"Yet woman's work is not finished, and, like man's work, never will be finished. In some States women have not yet attained the full rights of men."

A magnificent statement about the closing years of Miss Anthony's life was read by Representative CLARE BOOTHE LUCE of Connecticut, which was prepared for her by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of the late Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk, Conn.

News From The Branches

MARYLAND BRANCH

A dinner in honor of Susan B. Anthony was given by the Maryland Branch in Baltimore on February 15th, with Miss Vivien Kellems as the honor guest and speaker. As always Miss Kellems made a brilliant spech and argument for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and predicted its early passage. Nation-wide press followed this event, newspapers all over the country heralding the advocacy of Miss Kellems.

MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH

On the evening of February 18th the Massachusetts Branch, under the leadership of its chairman, Mrs. Edith Bartlett Conway, gave a dinner in honor of the Editor of "Equal Rights," Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, at the Women's Club. In addition to the members of the Massachusetts Branch there were present two past presidents of the Massachusetts Federation, Mrs. John H. Kimball and Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter. Mrs. Elizabeth West Pigeon, former Chairman of the Department of Education of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was also present. Mrs. Wiley told the group of the latest developments and plans for the future. Mrs. Wiley was in Boston, as Chairman of Legislation of the General Federation, to speak at the 50th Anniversary of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, held at the Statler Hotel. Thirteen hundred and sixty-eight persons attended the anniversary, at which Governor Saltonstall called attention to the important part women are playing in the war effort. Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature spoke in favor of the jury service for women bill, which the Federation voted to endorse. The following day Mrs. Wiley spoke at the meeting of the Legislative Council of Springfield, Mass., at the Sheritan Hotel. Mrs. Ralph A. Tyler, presided and Mrs Fred C. Brigham, Chairman of Legislation of the Massachusetts Federation described bills pending before the Massachusetts Legislature. Representatives of seven organizations formed the Council. Seven members of the Massachusetts Legislature were present. Mrs. Wiley outlined the legislative program of the General Federation and discussed the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which is on the study program of the General Federation.

MICHIGAN BRANCH

Mrs. Phoebe C. Munnecke, Chairman, Michigan Branch reports that the Michigan Branch held its regular monthly meeting at the Central Young Women's Christian Association, February 19th, at which time a dinner was given in honor of Dr. Jeannette Marks, Chairman of the New York State Branch, who read her play "Laughter," which was greatly enjoyed by all. One hundred and ten persons were present, besides the branch members. The presidents of twelve of the leading Detroit women's organizations attended as guests. Twenty-two new members were secured for the Branch.

NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE

The Greenwich Village Historical Society, on Feb. 9th, at the Hotel Brevoort, New York City, paid honor to Susan B. Anthony, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and other great Americans born in February. Mrs. Catherine Parker Clivette, president, presided. Anita Pollitzer, chairman of the New York City Committee, National Woman's Party, opened the meeting with a talk on "Susan B. Anthony—Great Emancipator." After her speech, Mrs. Christine Kefauver urged that the organization go on record as endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, as "Susan B. Anthony, one of the great emancipators, can best be honored by bringing to fruition her life work for the freedom of women." This was greeted with applause by the distinguished audience of men and women. The resolution, moved by the Hon. Lambert Fairchild and seconded by Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, Founder of Flag Day, was carried unanimously.

On February 12th, the Brooklyn Women's Republican Club, invited Anita Pollitzer to address them on the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. Mrs. Isabel Rhees Keppeyne, president, presided. A question period followed and the Club unanimously voted to endorse the Equal Rights Amendment.

On February 19th, representatives of organizations supporting the Equal Rights Amendment, met at the home of Mrs. Margaret C. Williams, 2d Vice Chairman of the N. W. P. to discuss with New York City members of the N. W. P., plans for future action.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

Mrs. Ellis Schnabel, Board Member of the Woman's Medical College, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch, N. W. P. spoke to the Interdenominational Community Mothers' Council, on Feb. 10th, at the Holmesburg Presbyterian Church, on "The Family, Your Child and the War."

Debate On Equal Rights Amendment

American Forum of the Air Program, Mutual Broadcasting Company, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Sunday, March 7, 1943, 8 P. M.

SPEECHES OF THE PROPONENTS

SPEECH OF MISS MOLLIE MALONEY

Local 4366, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Affiliate of the A. F of L.

I am an industrial worker. I have worked at my trade of bookbinding since I was 11 years old. So I think I know why working women need the Equal Rights Amendment.

I want to tell you what so-called protective laws do to women like me. I mean the night work laws for women, the laws limiting the hours of work for women; etc. These laws are said to protect women. I want to say to you—they don't PROTECT women. They hurt women. These laws make women lose their jobs. They take away from women all chance to make good and get to the top of their trades.

By the time I was 15 I was an operator of a falling machine and my wages went up until after the war I got $46.50 a week. I liked the night shift better because the hours were shorter and the pay better. And it gave me time to be out in the sunshine for I got home about midnight and slept until nine o'clock. I had time to see my friends and get a little enjoyment out of life.

Then they began to enforce the no-night-work-for women law in the binderies. I was thrown out of my high-paid job and had to go to the day shift.

Then the "protectors" of women got another law passed in New York which kept women from working a single hour overtime. Hurry-up jobs would come from the printers in the afternoon and the binders would have to stay overtime to get them out. But we women could not work overtime, so we lost our jobs to men.

I had to take up table work at about half of what I was getting. My income was cut down so that I could no longer help my family. That is what the no-night-work-law for women and the law against overtime for women binders did to me and to hundreds of other women in my trade. And it worked the same injury to women in other trades.

All my years of training and experience, which made it possible for me to earn a good living, and help my family, were junked by these laws that applied to women but not to men.

Now I am growing old. If it were not for the laws I've been talking about I could be laying aside money for my old age, but as long as these unfair laws against women are in force I know I'll never be able to earn more than a bare living at the only trade I know.

These wicked laws have been made largely through the influence of women who were not earning their living but thought they knew how working women should live. These women did not mean to hurt us but they haven't been up against the things we have to face and they ought to let us decide how to run our own lives.

It is all right for the legislatures to decide the conditions of work for children because they are not old enough to look out for themselves. But adult women who have sense enough to learn a skilled trade have sense enough to take care of themselves.

We have our unions. Questions of wages and hours can be settled by them. We working women can protect ourselves if we have equality of opportunity under the law. We do not need the uplifters to take care of us. The laws for the protection of workers should be based on the conditions of the industry and should be applied to all workers, men and women alike. Then we working women will have a fair chance. This is what the EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT will give us.

SPEECH OF LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

President International Federation of Business and Professional Women, on Equal Rights Amendment

I am speaking in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which reads, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughtout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Women take it for granted that they share our Constitution equally with men. But this is not true. For the Constitution uses the words "persons," "people," "citizens," and the Courts have ruled and the law holds that for women the Constitution must be interpreted according to the old English Common Law under which women were chattels, with no legal rights to their property, their wages or even their own children. An ignorant man, a loafer, a thief or a murderer may claim the full security of the Constitution. But not a Pearl Buck, a Mary Woolley, a mother or any other American woman.

Our Constitution will never protect women as it protects men until an Equal Rights Amendment is passed. When women obtained the vote, their national organizations united in an effort to wipe out discrimination through State legislation. Yet in twenty years less than one hundred and fifty of them were changed. There are tonight in the law of the land more than a thousand common law discriminations against women. It would take one hundred and fifty years to remove them all at that rate.

In addition, State laws do not give the security of a Constitutional Amendment. What one State Legislature does, the next can undo, and often does. Our founding fathers foresaw this and accepted nothing less than a constitutional guarantee of their liberties.

This country is today shedding its best blood and destroying its substance, as it should, for freedom, justice, equality of opportunity. Women are bearing their full share in this, even to service with the armed forces. Yet the American woman, the very woman who gladly gives her son, her property or herself, has not equal pay for equal work, equal control of her property, her inheritance, her earnings, her children.

The need of protective legislation for women has been the chief argument against this Amendment. Women used the argument out of fear for the working woman herself and even more for her children. Men used it also out of fear that women would obtain jobs desired by men. Experience has proven that "whenever you force one of two competing groups to work for more money or less time than the other, you force that one out of the job."

Whatever the situation may have been in the past, the Fair Labor Standards Act has now set the standard of absolute job equality in interstate commerce and the Social Security Act has rightly provided for the children.

America does not want its women penalized because of laws based upon a feudal tradition. America cannot afford to deny to its own women the very things for which we tell the world we fight.

The Equal Rights Amendment will pass. It has been favorably reported by the Sub-Judiciary Committee of both the House and the Senate; it was the first bill to be introduced in the House this year; it is sponsored by twenty-four Senators and by forty-three members of the House.

The other day, America's distinguished visitor, Madame Chiang Kai-shek in endorsing equality of status for women said, "I have never known brains to have sex." Not until we have passed this Amendment, as we shall, may we claim to be the equal of this oriental woman in our understanding and appreciation of true democracy.

The Freedom Of Women

By BURNITA SHELTON MATTHEWS
Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia

THE United States is the center of Democracy's fight for the *Four Freedoms:* freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. The hour has struck for the women of the United States to unite in a supreme and final effort in behalf of total democracy by adding a Fifth Freedom—the freedom of women from an inferior status under the law.

The English common law which our forefathers brought here from the mother country gave women few rights which men were bound to respect. The Constitution is always considered in the right of the common law. When women have claimed rights under the Constitution, they have almost invariably been denied, as the common law gave women *few* rights, but *many* duties. Forever behind a man in every state of the United States are the rights of a man as a man, while forever behind a woman is the medieval English common law which places upon her the stigma of inferiority.

There are many laws discriminating against women in the various states of the Union. These laws cover numerous points of inequality, some of which are to be found on the statute books of every state. Here are a few discriminations:

In twenty-two states women are considered incompetent to mete out justice—that is, they are barred from jury service.

The "disabilities of married women" relegate women in many states to the realm of children, the insane and criminals. This classification renders them incapable of conducting many transactions in business and property rights. In Florida the moment a women marries she is in a class with minors. Her promissory note was described in one case as equivalent to a blank piece of paper. Property owned by a wife before her marriage and property acquired after marriage is her separate estate, but her husband has the control and management. Usually she cannot sue without the joinder of her husband. As a rule she is incompetent to make a legal contract.

When Mrs. Ferguson was elected the first woman governor of Texas, she had to petition the court to set aside her legal "disabilities as a married woman" in order that her acts for the State of Texas might be legal. The Court solemnly entered a decree reciting that, her husband's consent having been obtained, her disabilities were removed. In the State of Washington a married woman cannot sue for damages for injuries unless her husband joins her in the suit, or has abandoned her.

Nevada is also among the states in which a wife may not engage in a separate business unless the court establishes her capacity to do so. In other words, before a woman marries she is, in the eyes of the law, able to look out for herself. If she wants to operate a beauty shop or a real estate office, no one will hold an inquiry as to her capacity to run it. But the moment she marries she must go through a complicated court procedure to satisfy the judge as to her capacity and competency to engage in business. The most ignorant man, married or single, may carry on a business and no inquiry is conducted as to his qualifications.

The wife's rights to make contracts are hampered in some states as in Michigan and Nebraska.

In forty states property acquired after the marriage by the joint effort of husband and wife belongs to the husband and is subject to his control. In South Carolina, believe it or not, a woman's clothes have been held to be the property of the husband.

Massachusetts, Michigan and New York are among the states where the services and earnings of a minor child belong to the father. In Alabama and Georgia the father is preferred as a guardian of a minor child's property and person.

The burden of support of an illegitimate child rests with the mother. In Idaho and Texas the unmarried mother cannot get assistance from the father for such a child.

In several states a wife's earnings may be the husband's property. In the Empire State of New York, the wife is entitled to pay for employment outside the home, but her earnings from sewing, boarders, and other projects in the home belong to her husband. In Georgia the husband collects his wife's wages whether earned outside or inside the home. In California, unless there is an agreement to the contrary, the wife's earnings become common property and as such are subject to the control of the husband.

In Kentucky a wife may not divorce her husband for drunkenness unless it is accompanied by non-support and property waste, but drunkenness on the part of the wife (though not accompanied by additional faults) entitles a husband to divorce her unless it is shown that he is equally at fault.

Every day in every state as women heed the call to join the fight to keep democracy alive, they come up against one or more of these discriminations, which cause many of them to wonder how they can fight to retain something they have never had.

The National Woman's Party and other national, state, and local organizations are giving support to an amendment to the Federal Constitution, reading:

> **"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction."**

These groups insist that the democracy which the United States has pledged all its resources to guard shall become a true one. The battle cry of these women is "Pass the Equal Rights Amendment—Now."

Mrs. Victor du Pont

IN MEMORIUM

Josephine Anderson du Pont (Mrs. Victor du Pont) who has been an active and generous member of the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party ever since the days of the Congressional Union has just entered into life eternal in her ninetieth year. Mrs. du Pont, although deaf, attended innumerable meetings for woman suffrage in the past and frequently spoke for the cause. She was an ardent prohibitionist but when speaking for prohibition she never omitted to put in a plea for the vote for women. She gave the use of her lovely home at 16th Street and Rising Sun Lane for many meetings, and contributed generously to the campaign. Women all over the country owe her a great debt of gratitude.

In the last ten years of her life she was seriously invalided by a broken hip, which added to her physical disability of deafness and poor eye sight. Yet in spite of this she never lost her interest in the cause of the liberation of the lives of women. The members of the National Woman's Party will always feel gratitude and appreciation for the support of this gallant warrior and ally!

Women Come Into Their Own In Mother Of Parliaments

There Are 13 of Them in the House of Commons and They Have Accomplished Much

By GRACE VILLIERS

A MOVEMENT is on foot to increase the representation of the feminine sex in the Commonwealth of Australia Parliament by putting forward a number of women candidates at the next Federal election. There has never been a woman member of either of the Federal Houses, although several State Parliaments have had and still have them. But it is in the Mother of Parliaments—at Westminster—that they have really come into their own.

Since British women first became eligible to stand for Parliament, in 1918, the House of Commons has never been without a woman member. At the present time there are 13 women MP's in the House, 7 representing the Conservatives, 4 the Labour Party, one the Liberals, and one an Independent. Though their number, certainly, represents only 2% of the total of 615 members in the House, their vigorous championship of women's right to equal citizenship with men has resulted in the introduction of many timely social reforms in Great Britain.

Most picturesque, and possibly best internationally known woman MP, is MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, who is now Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security. Five-foot-nothing of boundless energy, she has a mop of unruly auburn hair and wide-set steady grey eyes, and she is a Master of Arts of Manchester University. Her brilliance at debate and uncompromising championship of women's rights since she was first elected to Parliament in 1921 have earned her, among fellow MP's, the nickname of "The Mighty Atom."

Curiously enough, both the veteran woman member, and the most recently elected one, are of American birth. Lady Astor made history, in 1919, as the first woman to take her seat in the House. MRS. BEATRICE RATHBONE, also American-born, took her husband's place as member for Bodmin, in Cornwall, after he was killed in a bombing raid over Germany early in 1941.

Another Rathbone—but no relation, so far as we know—has been Independent member for the Combined English Universities since 1929. This is white-haired ELEANOR RATHBONE, MA, who is said to be the most talkative woman MP! Government family endowments are her particular interest. "The man who is really a tyrant," she once retorted to a man opponent, "rejoices in the tremendous control which the holding of the purse strings gives him over his wife."

First married couple in the House are the Adamsons: MRS. JENNIE ADAMSON, Labour member for Dartford, and her husband, member for Cannock Stafford.

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, tall, fair-haired, energetic, is described as "the glamour girl" of the House. She is not popular with some men because her particular hobby-horse is the cause, "Wages for Wives." "A wife can devote more time to loving her husband," she says, "if she is free of the economic necessity of asking him for money every time she wants a new hat or new coat."

Dr. Summerskill herself is married—to another medico—and has 2 children, a boy and a girl. She has represented Fulham since 1938 as Labour member and runs a so-called "sixpenny clinic" in Tottenham, one of the poorest districts of London.

The only woman Liberal member is MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE, who was elected for Anglesey in 1929 when she was only 27 years of age. Her great interest is Wales, and her famous father is reported to have said that from her conversation one would gather that there is one constituency, Anglesey, and that the other island (Great Britain) is merely a large piece of land there to shield Anglesey from storms and gales!

MRS. MAVIS TATE, well-known woman aviator, is interested in working conditions of women in aircraft factories, and once created a sensation by dressing up as a workman and passing sentries in order to investigate these conditions first hand. She is also working strenuously at present to secure equal air-raid compensation for women.

Another married member, MRS. AGNES HARDIE, who has represented a Glasgow constituency since 1937, has also had first-hand experience of the working lives of the people she represents. Before marriage she was a shop assistant, and she agitates in Parliament for compulsory holidays with pay, and shorter hours, for workers.

THELMA CAZALET, FLORENCE HORSBRUGH, and IRENE WARD, 3 Conservative members, have retained their seats since 1931. Like Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Hardle, they know and understand the living conditions of the people who elected them. Irene Ward, who represents Wallsend-on-Tyne, is a miner's MP. One of her causes is the better use of women power in industry—and it was she, too, who introduced the bill to give pocket-money to old people in Poor-law institutions.

FLORENCE HORSBRUGH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, has travelled over 3,000 miles investigating for herself the difficulties of evacuation, problems of civil nursing reserves, and working conditions of the hop-pickers, since the welfare of the people whom these problems and difficulties affect falls within her Ministerial responsibilities.

THELMA CAZALET has married since she first entered Parliament, and is now in private life MRS. DAVID KERR. She is still, however, an ardent defender of women's equal citizenship rights, and led a deputation recently to meet Mr. Eden to request from him admittance of women into the diplomatic service.

—(From "*The Argus*," Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 19, 1942.)

JOIN THE WOMAN'S PARTY
Work with Women for Women

Florence Bayard Hilles Library

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, *Librarian*

Following the suggestion for Woman's Club study comes this letter which shows how the leaven is working. "The equal rights literature has come and you may be interested to know how it was used by me and the librarian at one of our club meetings. She asked the questions from your radio talk and I gave the answers usually condensed in my own words and I also used some facts from other material you sent. It was considered most interesting and informative. The subject was new to most of the women who did not know about the Amendment."

Request was made for a list of books to be purchased for the Library and especially for a good biography of Lucretia Mott for her own Lenten reading.

CALENDAR AND PROGRAM, APRIL

Forerunners in England

Life and work of the following along with others may be suggested: Mary Astell, Mary Wolstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Emeline Pankhurst, Emeline Pethick-Lawrence.

BOOKS WANTED

Adams, *Woman's Work and Worth;* Adams, *Women Professional Workers;* Addison, *Lucy Larcom;* Aimé-Martin, *Education of Mothers;* Alexander, *History of Women;* Allen, *Education of Girls;* Allen, *Woman's Past in Government;* Allison, *The Public Schools and Women;* Anderson, *Ladies of the Reformation;* Andrews, *The Girl of Tomorrow;* Appleton, *Private Education;* Arthur, *Advice to Young Ladies;* Ashton, *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne;* Astell, *Essay on the Defense of the Female Sex—A Serious Proposal to the Ladies;* Babbitt, *Maria Mitchell;* Bailey, *Young Ladies' Class Book;* Bolton, *Lives of Girls Who Became Famous;* Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family;* Castle, *Statistical Study of Eminent Women;* Church, *Money-Making for Ladies;* Dana, *Woman's Possibilities and Limitations;* Day, *Life and Society in America;* Dramatic Sketches from the Life of Susan B. Anthony; Earl, *Margaret Winthrop;* Eddy, and Page, *Makers of Freedom;* Horton, *A Group of Famous Women;* Howe, *Causes and Their Champions;* Hubbard, *Life Lessons;* Kennedy, *Ursulines in New Orleans,* 1725-1925; Lamm, *Biographical Sketches in American History;* McCallum, *Women Pioneers;* Markham, ed., *Foundation Stones of Success;* Moore, *When They Were Girls;* Seitz, *Uncommon Americans;* Underwood, *Women of the Confederacy;* Van de Warker, *Woman's Unfitness for Higher Education;* Van Kluck, *What Industry Means to Women Workers;* Van Vorst, *The Woman Who Toils;* Weaver, *Vocations for Girls;* Wertenbacker, *The First Americans;* Wharton, *Colonial Days and Dames—Martha Washington;* Wheatley, *Letters and Poems;* Whittier, *Margaret Smith's Journal;* Wilcox, *Women's Common Law;* Willard, *How to Win;* Willard, Winslow, and White, *Occupations for Women;* Wood, *Earliest Years at Vassar;* Woods, *Advances in Coeducation;* Woody, *Early Quaker Education;* ——— *Quaker Education;* Woods, and Kennedy, *Young Working Girls;* Woolson, *Woman in American Society.*

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

Uncle Sam Needs Women Jurors

JURY service for women, debated year after year and so long delayed, takes its place at last as one of the pressing issues facing our country, if we are to preserve our heritage, trial by jury.

The calling of men to the Armed Services has alarmingly depleted our reserve of eligible, intelligent jurors, with the result that even States, such as Massachusetts, which have refused to consider jury service for women with any interest or open mindedness are facing the necessity of recognizing its importance. Governor Saltonstall's cautiously worded recommendation to the Legislature for revision of jury service during war times is regarded as indicating his support. In addition Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has stated that it is not only archaic but idiotic to deny women the right to serve on juries in Massachusetts. He predicts that justice will function just as well, if not better than it has in the past, when this inevitable reform is placed on the law books of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, one of Massachusetts' five women legislators, sponsoring a bill making persons of either sex liable for jury service, states the case this way, "Are we here in Massachusetts going to tell our women who have been serving as nurses on Bataan and Corregidor, who have been ferrying planes for the Army, who have been taking men's places in war industries, that they are incapable of being jurors? Not in my opinion."

But even more important than this revival of interest in Massachusetts is the recommendation by a committee of Federal Judges appointed by Chief Justice Stone and headed by District Judge John C. Knox of New York, that federal legislation be enacted to make women eligible as jurors in States where they are now disqualified and to make this service compulsory in the District of Columbia and in States where it is now optional.

Women are still disqualified for jury service because of their sex in 22 States—in almost half our country. These States are Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The United States Supreme Court has held that a State cannot bar Negro men from jury service because it would brand them as an inferior class of citizens and deprive them of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, but it has stated further that certain restrictions might be put on jury service, such as limiting it to males. A more recent decision in the Scottsboro case also guaranteed to Negro men the right to a trial by a jury including members of their race. Thus women alone have been denied the equal protection of the law.

There has been no dissatisfaction with women jurors in States where they serve. Instead they have received high praise from lawyers, judges, and men jurors. What to some looked like a dangerous experiment has proved to be sound democracy, and has served the courts and justice well. Every objection has been disproved in practice and evidence in favor of women jurors has appeared increasingly in the press and in magazine articles. Recently the *New York Times* in an editorial gave high praise to women jurors, saying, "They have demonstrated their fitness. We have seen them lately in important cases of conspiracy, sabotage, and treason, showing calm minds, swayed by reason, with no trace of sentimentality."

It will be interesting to see how State Legislatures respond to the war-time needs of our courts. Remembering the indifference to and the ridiculing of jury service for women in past years, we are not hopeful. Federal action is needed and we see as the best remedy the Equal Rights Amendment which will not only assure women of eligibility as a juror, but will wipe out all legal discriminations and establish for them complete citizenship.

Appeal From Laura M. Berrien, Treasurer

Members of the N. W. P. will have read of the great progress made by the Equal Rights Amendment during the first two months of the life of this present Congress.

The Amendment was introduced with the backing of about one-fourth of the Senate and one-twelfth of the House; already many Senators and Congressmen have spoken with eloquence and conviction in its behalf and the women members of both Houses are declaring their allegiance to a principle which their own political experience illustrates.

This growing momentum in the campaign points to success *if we make haste.* NOW are the critical moments. Later we may be faced with increasing difficulties in travel, perhaps no travel at all. If conscription is forced upon women, they will have no time to work for the freedom of women. It is imperative that such work be done NOW.

Stenographers, press bulletins, postage, telephones, telegrams, stationery, literature—these and countless other needs of an active and growing campaign must be met immediately. We have no money for these purposes.

To get this money we are setting up a Maintenance Committee to be composed of all members giving a sum, however large, however small, regularly once a month. One of our members, Mrs. William Kent of California, who has worked increasingly with the N. W. P. since its inception, regularly contributes $30.00 a month to this committee. Others are already giving $1.00, $2.50, $5.00, $10.00 a month, and so on.

Won't you, whoever you are, wherever you are, decide immediately on the sum you will contribute per month in order that this Amendment may be won? Won't you send us your first check so that it will reach us in time to be counted in the March quota?

Join today. Give the Equal Rights Amendment the same loyalty and devotion which was lavished on the Suffrage Amendment.

The sub-Judiciary Committees have not delayed. NEITHER MUST WE.

MAIL YOUR CHECK and YOUR MONTHLY PROMISE *NOW*.

Beginning with the next issue, all donations will be acknowedged in EQUAL RIGHTS.

Have you paid your subscription for 1943? Only $1.00!